

TWENTY-THIRD YEAR.

DURHAM, N. C., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1916

PRICE ONE CENT.

RACERS IGNORE NEWSPAPERS

And as a Consequence Their Business Has Suffered Greatly MAKE A COMPLAINT The Game Has Lost Ground That Cannot Be Regained

By FRANK G. MENKE.

New York, Feb. 5.—The daily newspapers have been indicted by the "Trotter and Pacer" magazine...

"It is entirely safe to say," asserts the editorial, in part, "that there is not a famous stallion in this country or a fast performer which would be known outside of his own narrow local sphere..."

In a way, the Trotter and Pacer is right. The newspapers do not give very much publicity to the harness game...

Thirty years or so ago the harness game was among the leaders, in the sporting field. It got as much publicity as baseball, football pugilism and other sports.

OFFICIALS AT FAULT.

The explanation for that is simple. The men connected with baseball, football, pugilism, golf, tennis and other sports came to realize the value of publicity...

The baseball clubs have secretaries, whose business it is to inform the newspapers of every move that club makes.

Practically every pugilist in the country has a press agent. It is his job to get publicity for his man.

OTHERS SEEK PUBLICITY. The same thing is true concerning the golf and tennis officials and also the jockey clubs...

But how vastly different is the attitude of the light harness racing officials. Not only are they minus a publicity department...

The grand circuit, the biggest trotting organization in the world, recently named its 1916 meeting dates, yet we dare say the circuit didn't go to the trouble of sending those dates to a dozen of the newspapers in the country.

MYSTIC HOSPITAL IN THE GROUND

London, Feb. 5.—The correspondent of a London newspaper describes a wonderful subterranean hospital, only 500 feet from a French front trench...

"But here am I, ten feet below the ground and 500 yards from a front trench, and I stand in the most modern and up-to-date operating theatre."

"One's nostrils are assailed by the smell of soap and chloroform; soft-footed nurses, flit about; doctors many of the fashionable Parisian surgeons, walk from bed to bed, dressed in spotless white smocks."

"This underground operating theatre is by way of being an experiment, and its undoubted success will lead to the rapid establishment of similar hospitals right along the front in France."

"By night operations are performed by the aid of acetylene. The most exacting surgeon would find nothing lacking in this wonderful place. Hot water appears by magic; the floors are scrubbed three times a day; on glass shelves in glass cupboards are all the instruments for easing pain."

Scientists Solicited.

Melbourne, Australia, Feb. 5.—Australia is about to take a leaf out of the German's book. A national institution will be established for scientific research along industrial lines.

"We must enlist the services of scientists to prepare to meet the conditions which will arise after the war," he added.

WARRANT SWORN OUT.

Charges Merchant With Unlawfully Retailing Wine.

A warrant charging "Rats" Cash, proprietor of a grocery store and drink stand on the Braxton road near the bridge spanning the Norfolk & Western railroad track...

The arresting of a drunken man and the finding of a quantity of cider-wine on him last night, let the cat out of the bag.

didn't send out the news to the newspapers in general. In a dozen ways the officials ignore the newspapers.

The trotting game has been losing in popularity through the past twenty years because the newspapers gradually have ceased giving it big space.

TROTTING GAME DESERVES SUPPORT.

The trotting game is one of the cleanest and squarest in the sporting world today. The men connected with it rank among the finest sportsmen in the country.

The trotting officials probably feel that because their is a game that is straight and clean and thrilling it ought to get newspaper support without seeking it.

What the trotting game needs—and needs immediately—is a live publicity bureau; one that will keep the newspapers—all of them—informed at all times of the doings of the men and the horses connected with the light harness racing.

KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.



King Gustav V, of Sweden, is a center of interest now on account of his threatening attitude suggests that Sweden may throw in her lot with the central powers. His queen, a sister of the grand duke of Baden, is an ardent pro-German. Sentiment favorable to Germany has been growing in Sweden ever since the beginning of the war.

A SWISS TRAVELER TELLS OF REBELLION

Zuerich, Feb. 5.—A Swiss traveler who recently returned from northern Africa reports that the rebellion in Tripoli has largely been organized by German army officers.

According to the report of this neutral observer about seventy German and nearly two hundred Turkish officers were in Tripoli when Italy entered the war.

Arms and ammunition for the rebellion were brought from Asia Minor by many small Turkish ships which evaded the fleet of the allies in the Mediterranean and the Italian coast guards of Tripoli.

Within three months the rebels were armed so well that they could attack the Italian posts in the interior of Tripoli. The garrisons were driven to the coast and the hinterland of Tripoli, is now practically in the possession of the rebels.

The army of the Genussi which invaded Western Egypt and has captured two coast towns is commanded by German and Turkish officers. This army consists of about 10,000 men and is well equipped, as it possesses even a number of machine guns.

BEGGARS ARE NUMEROUS IN RUSSIA

Petrograd, Feb. 5.—During the last six months the number of beggars has increased enormously in Russia, especially in the central and eastern provinces. Large bands of "pan-handlers" travel from village to village and seek alms under the pretext of being fugitives from the districts occupied by the German troops.

The alleged fugitives have become such a nuisance that the authorities feel themselves forced to act. In many cases the bands have terrorized the population of small villages and in several instances they have committed robberies.

To disperse and suppress the begging hordes the minister of the interior, Chvostov, has ordered the police to arrest all tramps wherever found. In an official statement the minister requests the public not to give alms to any individuals, as the government and innumerable charitable societies are amply taking care of all honest and needy persons.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Blackburn and Miss Jessie Jarrett left yesterday afternoon for University to visit relatives.

GOOD YEAR FOR RING FIGHTERS

The Various Championship Divisions Are to Be Adjusted.

A FEW MORE BATTLES

Many Disputes of Long Standing Will Be Settled

New York, Feb. 5.—This year may prove a most productive one for fighters. After a lapse of these many years, the various divisions finally are to be adjusted with a recognized champion for each class.

The middleweight situation is clarifying itself as is the welterweight middle. It will take about two more bouts to settle the middleweight question, while the welterweight tangle may be straightened out with the holding of three or four battles between the leading claimants of the title.

It requires but a Mike Gibbons-Al McCoy match, and a Gibbons-Lee Darcy battle to establish the rightful middleweight champion. Little doubt is entertained of Gibbons' ability to knock out McCoy, a third rate fighter, who is grimly clinging to a championship claim by virtue of his one-punch knockout of George Chip.

Gibbons and McCoy fought at a Brooklyn club in February, 1914. On that occasion Gibbons disarranged McCoy's features until he was almost unrecognizable. Only Gibbons' compassion for an inferior opponent saved McCoy from a knockout.

That naturally would bring the issue down to Gibbons and Darcy. While Gibbons has been engaged in eliminating the middleweight contenders in this country, Darcy has been eminently successful in pressing his title campaign on the other side of the universe.

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AN ADVENTURE ON THE AISNE

London, Feb. 5.—H. Warner Allen, the official observer with the French armies for the British newspapers, sends the following account of the present situation along the Aisne river:

The struggle for every point of vantage between the two lines is a continuous and desperate one. Every little mound and every bit of cover in the debatable ground between the trenches is fought for again and again; is won, lost and won again.

On the banks of the Aisne, just half way between the French and the German positions, there is a small mound or hillock that overlooks the German lines. One night fifteen men and a non-commissioned officer crept out of their trench, crawled through the barbed wire entanglements, crossed the river, and quietly installed themselves on the crest of this mound.

At last they were discovered, and big projectiles from a German eight-inch battery began to burst on their make shift entrenchments. After the bombardment the French soldiers came out and peeped over the edge of their shattered trench—only to find a new menace.

The Germans, considering that the French position had by this time been cleared, had sent forward forty men. This detachment had already reached the first trench when the French had dug, and was hard at work repairing the damage caused by their own shells in order to use it for their work.

The enemy's men actually entered the trench and reconnoitered, but concluded that none of the Frenchmen were left in the position, and returned to the first trench.

The position of the French soldiers, cooped up in their dug-out, was anything but pleasant, and they decided to send back word to the French troops behind them, and a corporal volunteered to carry the message, and somehow or other he made his way out of the trench, crawled along the river bank, and slipped into the river itself.

The officer, after consideration, decided that the men must try to get back to the French lines. The corporal went back across with his message. One by one, at intervals of two minutes, the sixteen Frenchmen crept past the German position, and slipped into the river. The enemy did not discover them until just as the last man was reaching the French lines, and then opened a heavy fire. The whole party regained the French trenches without losing a man.

TO FREE ITALY FROM THE GERMANS

Berne, Feb. 5.—Italian newspapers have started an agitation to force the government to free the industries of Italy entirely from German domination. As many of the largest factories of the kingdom are practically owned by German capitalists, the papers demand radical action.

The "Corriere della Sera" says: "The chance for the industrial emancipation of Italy has arrived and must be used. Too long we have relied on German capital, German markets and German coal. We can now create real Italian industries by simply confiscating the German owned factories. The offenses of Germany against Italy more than warrant this step."

"Working capital for the industrial establishments we can easily obtain from England and France, and our oil will be able to furnish us coal just as cheaply as Germany after the war."

London, Feb. 4.—The official statement of the war office issued today says that the British artillery was active today between the rivers, Aisne and Somme. The British trenches about Elderdinghe were heavily shelled during the day.

FUNNY STORIES FROM THE FRONT

A Newspaper Is Printed in the Trenches in France

SENDS BOY AS PRESENT

German Officer Sends Russian Orphan to His Wife

London, Feb. 5.—Mud and water are plentiful in France if the trench newspaper of the Twentieth Canadians, the "Twentieth Gazette," is to be credited. Under "Extracts from (expected) Brigade Orders" appears the following:

Commanders of submarines plying in the communication trenches are requested to see that these vessels are not used by pleasure parties between the lines.

N. C. O.'s and men are not allowed to use the bathing beach at X250 trench. This is for officers only.

Men on duty must not fire at the periscopes of submarines plying between the redoubts and the firing line.

Ration and fatigue parties must not participate in swimming races to firing line, owing to the presence of hostile submarines. These events will be swum off during the six days' leave under the supervision of the battalion swimming instructor.

Owing to the scarcity of material for filling sandbags, any man who consumes more than ten pounds of mud per day will be severely dealt with.

In the "Strafe column" is found: I tossed a bomb into the air. It fell to earth—I know not where. The shock that same was loud and mighty.

When I awoke—well, me for Blighty.

Said a Cockney on furlough from Ypres,

It's a rotten of village for synopses,

An' the things as they do

Ain't exactly wot you

Reads about over 'ome in the pyperes.

Berlin, Feb. 5.—Professor Dr. Robert Moder, a teacher of Frankfurt, who is on the eastern front as an officer of one of the Prussian reserve regiments, has sent a strange Christmas present to his surprised wife—a beautiful Russian boy. The unique gift was brought to Frankfurt by a discharged soldier who returned from the Russian theatre of war.

In a letter to his wife the professor writes that he found the youngster, who is very bright, but knows only his first name, Ivan, deserted in one of the villages captured by the German troops near Barasovitchi. The parents of the boy had fled and he was nearly starved when soldiers of the company of Capt. Moder discovered him in a heap of ruins.

The boy at once attached himself to the professor, who speaks a little Russian, and he completely won the heart of the educator. As the professor has no children of his own, he decided to adopt the orphan and to send him to Frankfurt. If the parents of the boy can be found after the war he will, of course, be returned to them, should they object to his adoption by his savior.

Stuttgart, Feb. 5.—The German general staff announces that Friedrich Kammerer, of Tuebingen, a corporal of the 119th reserve infantry regiment, has been decorated with the iron cross of the first class and the gold medal for military merit.

The corporal, with twelve men, held a section of a trench near St. Die in the Vosges mountains. Recently the position came under a terrible fire from the French artillery. Within half an hour five of the twelve men in the trench were killed and six wounded. Kammerer alone remained unhurt.

Instead of thinking of his own safety the corporal started to save his wounded comrades. Under a hail of shells he dragged three of them two hundred yards to the nearest shelter. When he returned to the trench the fourth time, a large shell exploded near him and he was buried under tons of dirt, gravel and sand.

Five days later the position was retaken by the Germans. When the soldiers dug themselves in again and repaired the almost demolished trench, they were startled by moaning, which, however, soon died away. In the following night the moans were heard again and now the soldiers started to dig feverishly on the spot from which the sounds came. After six hours of work they found Kammerer, who had been buried alive for nearly six days. The corporal was unconscious and very weak from starvation, but not seriously hurt. In the hospital he fully recovered in three weeks.